

PEACE NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 55

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2d.

Remind Statesmen of Pacifist Pledges!

ONLY WAY TO REMOVE CAUSES OF WAR IN SPAIN

THE main point that has emerged in the past week or two out of the news about Spain is that the real character of the war—how it is part of a world-wide struggle for important raw materials and control of strategic points—is becoming clearer.

While such a situation is the source of considerable danger, it also indicates that the solution lies only in removing its fundamental cause by reorganizing the material resources of the world in a way that will meet the needs of all.

Below is the case for keeping up the demand to your M.P. for steps toward a world conference. And your cue is to remind him that the Imperial Conference itself has, in effect, pledged this country and others by its declaration that

"The outstanding feature of the discussion was the emphatic desire expressed by the representatives of every part of the British Commonwealth represented at the conference that all practicable steps should be taken to secure the stimulation of international trade."

Don't let your M.P. persuade you that the efforts of M. Van Zeeland constitute "all practicable steps." For one British political commentator says Van Zeeland has been told, in his American talks, that while the U.S.A. is prepared to cooperate in this object Great Britain is expected to take the lead.

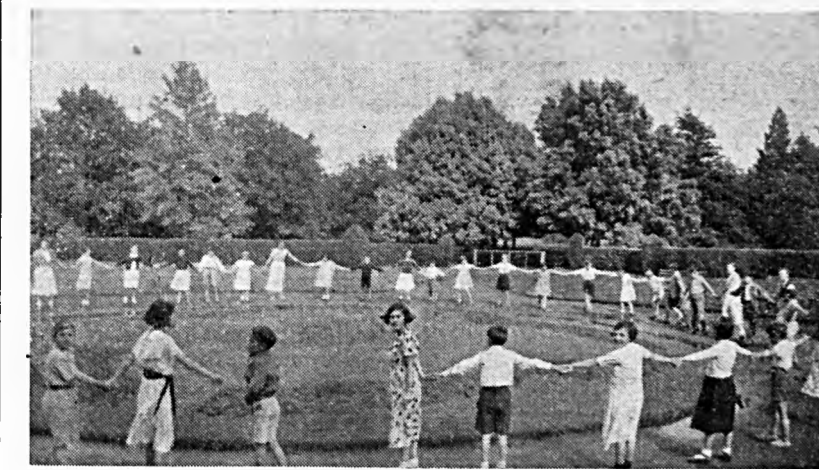
Opposing Forces Show Their Aims

TWO statements have helped to reveal the real situation in Spain.

Speaking at Würzburg on Sunday, Herr Hitler said that Germany was trying to buy iron ore all over the world and that she would welcome a nationalist régime in Spain in order to be able to trade normally with that country.

In his paper, *Popolo d'Italia*, on Saturday, Signor Mussolini wrote: "In this great fight, which has brought face to face two types of civilization and two conceptions of the world, fascist Italy has not been neutral, but has fought, and victory will also be hers."

Thus the war in Spain is plainly acknowledged to be but a phase of a world-wide struggle threatening at any moment, thanks to the explosive material for provocation lying about off the coast of Spain, and in view of the new difficulties in the Non-



Intervention Committee, to assume world-wide proportions.

With the dictatorships in their present mood, the new attitude of the Labour and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions can only accentuate the struggle and therefore contribute nothing to the cause of peace. This attitude is embodied in these three points from the resolution of the joint meeting of the internationals held last week:

1. To bring pressure to bear by all possible means and without delay upon the Government members of the League of Nations, in order that, in accordance with the Covenant, they assist the Spanish Government to recover its political and territorial independence.

2. To ensure the return of commercial liberty so that the Spanish Government may acquire the necessary arms for the defence of its territory and its rights.

3. To make the unquestionable obligations of solidarity toward our cause incumbent upon all members and all the responsible organizations affiliated to the internationals.

The Labour movement is but expressing the sympathies of all who love justice. But to try to serve the cause of justice on the basis of a policy of armed force must be as disastrous to the cause as it has always been.

Only just and generous dealing between men can ensure the triumph of justice and peace. And only on that basis can determined

THE "healthy, lively lot" of Basque guests of the Peace Pledge Union forget their troubles for a while in the garden at Langham.

Hendon Could Not Hide Reality of Aerial War

By a PEACE NEWS Reporter

NEARLY a quarter of a million people at Hendon on Saturday saw the most spectacular show of Britain's aerial might yet arranged.

But if the object of this year's R.A.F. display was to stir up public enthusiasm for the youngest and most destructive of the Services, there are grounds for hoping that it has not been entirely achieved.

The earthward dives of groups of fighting planes, accompanied by the roar of their engines and the screech of wires as they cut the air at incredible speeds, was only too likely to remind people of what war would mean to them, and, conversely, what our air force would mean to the inhabitants of some other great city.

And if any there were not imaginative enough to have something of the inhuman nature of modern war impressed upon them by the display itself, the Peace Pledge Union saw to it that the reality was made clear.

Two hundred poster boards were carried by volunteers who mingled

aggression—if conceivably it could be resorted to in the face of fair dealing and generosity—be successfully overcome.

Thus there is no question whatever either of bowing the knee to tyranny or of whitewashing the policy of those who, having been denied their requirements, seek to get them by force.

Nor is it to condone such acts if we point out that there is some justification for the implication in Hitler's reference to the need for a "nationalist" Spain in order to obtain ore more easily, that "democratic" Spain put obstacles in Germany's way (just as, in the case of Mussolini's aggression in Africa, it was true that Abyssinia had repeatedly given facilities to Britain and France while withholding them from Italy).

ROOT OF THE PROBLEM

For the general policy of trade restrictions which has hit Germany particularly hard has not so much been followed as led by Republican Spain, whose economic policy has made it difficult for Germany to sell her goods and so get the pesetas with which alone she could buy as much iron ore as she would like.

But apart from this aggravation, which might have been lessened, it could hardly have been expected that

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"WHAT THE P.P.U. STANDS FOR"

by M. Cardew

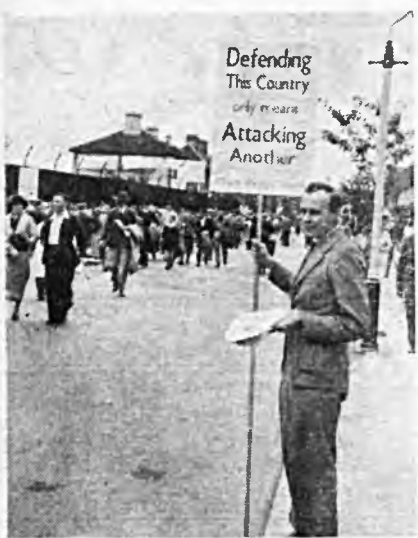
in next week's
PEACE NEWS

with the throng outside the aerodrome in order that no-one should forget that "Defending this country means attacking another," that women and children were "War's new target," and so on.

In addition, a hundred thousand leaflets were distributed, some of them showing graphically that although Hendon was but a rehearsal of the modern air terror, two short months ago Guernica had been a demonstration of it really at work.

Other leaflets showed the menace of air raid "precautions," and repeated Mr. Baldwin's assurance that "The bomber will always get through." A much-needed reminder, this latter, for in one mock battle two fighting planes put one bomber hors-de-combat, and, in another, three fighters sealed the fate of two bombers!

Despite such departures from the reality of warfare, and the fact that



part of the programme was taken up with aerial acrobatics which drew gasps from the crowd at the skill of the pilots, but which had little relation to the R.A.F.'s real function, no doubt many people went home to ponder over what they had seen and what the P.P.U. leaflets had to say about it.

An Aldershot Effort

From Our Own Correspondents

A party from peace councils and P.P.U. groups distributed thousands of leaflets during a recent Saturday afternoon and evening visit to Aldershot.

Care was taken not to give leaflets to anyone in uniform or on military ground, but this did not prevent an incident with the police, two groups of distributors being taken in charge by military police and sent on to the police station, where they were detained for over an hour. Thanks to the National Council for Civil Liberties the peace-workers knew their rights and emerged triumphant.

Meanwhile three members of the Peace Pledge Union in Bath who put forward the pacifist case with regard to the air display and military tattoos in a letter to the *Bath and Wilts Chronicle and Herald* last week caused that newspaper to devote a long leading article to an attempt to refute their arguments!

Commenting on the King's review on Sunday of 80,000 men and women who served in the War, an article in *John Bull* said the spectacle should be "a forceful lesson to the world of the futility of warfare."

While the veterans of a "War to end war" were gathering in Hyde Park, added *John Bull*, great activity was going on in every corner of the world to make another "War to end war."

Difficulties Can Be Overcome

From Our Own Correspondent

REVIEWING the events of the past year at the annual meeting of Wembley Peace Pledge Union last week, the secretary, Mr. Peat, pointed out that in spite of its short existence, the P.P.U. had made itself a great force for peace throughout the whole of the district.

After various items of business, the rest of the evening was profitably spent in listening to John Barclay, who gave a very interesting talk on group organization and peace work generally.

He emphasized the vital necessity of using flexible methods; any temporary reverse in one direction must always be more than offset by increased effort in others.

One interesting example he men-

Lord Ponsonby discusses

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

and how to counteract it

IN times of international uncertainty and dispute like the present, when so much inflammatory material is lying about and when professions of peace are accompanied by frantic preparations for war, a great temptation confronts headline sub-editors and those who draft the wording of newspaper posters.

Slightly to exaggerate the latest item of news or to pick out an unfortunate sentence from some public declaration will stimulate circulation.

THE TALE OF A TUB



HOW the men at Carter Paterson's Central Street Depot, London, E.C.1, collected £6 16s. 6½d. (nearly all in halfpennies and pennies) for our "Basquettes" at Langham.

Hearty thanks, Central Street Depot! Also to groups at: Kenton, Alton, St. Ives, Launceston, Teddington, West Drayton, Wanstead, Whetstone, Carshalton, Brentford, Sherwood, Sea Mills Park, and Alderley district; and to Lewisham, Muswell Hill, and Sparkhill, Birmingham, for becoming "foster parents."

(We hope to have details of foster children and possibly some photographs during July.)

DOROTHY PLOWMAN.

The blatant sentence in the headline sticks in the mind of those many whose newspaper reading, so far as concerns public events, is confined to the reading of headlines and the alarming note on a poster remains all day to be read repeatedly by every passer-by even though he does not buy a copy of the paper.

The possibility of war is good copy and there is a brisk sale. Peace is no use to them.

So little by little the public mind is led to expect a catastrophe and a pleasurable excitement and expectancy becomes general.

PEACE does not make a newspaper sell; it does not lend itself to headlines; in fact it does not bring in profits to anyone at the moment.

Yet in the long run its influence in bringing happiness to humanity is beyond calculation. But this cannot be put on the poster of an evening paper.

So we are deprived of this form of blaring trumpet which is so unscrupulously used on the opposite side just as we are deprived of uniforms and bands and the pageantry of military parades.

We have nothing to promise for tomorrow and no prizes to offer. On the contrary we ask for help, for service, for money, and for self-dedication with no prospect of excitement and spectacular heroism, no official commendation, no applause.

Yet they come, they help, they give, and this, considering we have no cheap allurements, is a matter of great satisfaction to me.

FANNING the smouldering sparks of animosity into flames is an easy job, a job, too, that can be officially encouraged and rewarded.

There is no objection to talking war in the time of peace. To talk peace in time of war is a punishable offence.

But it is no good singling out some particular individual for blame. The sub-editor who invents the words of the headlines or posters is no nefarious war-monger personally.

All he thinks of as he sits at his desk is: What can I put to make the sales go up tonight? A phrase, a word, a slogan will do it.

Nevertheless in these days when the herd instinct is so strong and when the herd can be mechanically dragooned by new scientific inventions, there can be no question that a new and dangerous power is placed in the hands of irresponsible people.

To combat this is no easy task. Knowledge and discipline which will prevent people being carried away by

Reflections and Comments

the cry of the herd may be considered a slow process. It is a difficult road but the only sure way.

SOME people think we ought to begin in the nursery by scraping tin soldiers, little swords, and uniforms. I am not so sure about this.

When I was a little boy I walked about with a busby and a sword and I adored sentries and soldiers, tin or real. If I had not had them I should have wanted them.

I saw in a toyshop the other day rows of tin clergymen in black with dog-collars or in full kit with surplices. I am not sure these will not constitute in an insidious way an even greater danger to the child mind.

I believe in the principle of the legendary "grocer's boy." The grocer, when he engaged him, gave him the free run of the shop and told him he could eat every thing he could lay his hands on.

The boy took full advantage of the grocer's permission but after a week, being far from well, he never touched anything in the shop again.

I used to think that this might apply to the nations after 1914—1918. But unfortunately nations are not individuals but a succession of individuals who always refuse to learn from their predecessors.

BUT, beyond the nursery, the schools are of great importance. That is why I am always accepting invitations to speak to teachers, boys, and undergraduates.

The time that matters is not when the little child merely displays its instinct for brightness, colour, sparkle, shows and parades, but when the inquiring mind of the boy is inclined to put away childish things and begins to apply his incessant "why" to the curious ways of the grown-ups, and goes on to understand that behind the scarlet tunic there is a man.

It is then that guidance and proper teaching is of such immeasurable importance — when the weak must be strengthened and the strong directed.

My impression is that quite a large proportion of teachers are doing their work well, not by dictation but by the opening of eyes, the stimulating of imagination, and the building up early of that courage which is ready to protest when the conscience is outraged.

It is inconceivable that coming generations can be quite as blind and foolish as mine.

Arthur Ponsonby

A PAGE OF NEWS FROM MANY LANDS

International

CONGRESS TO DISCUSS WORLD ANTI-MILITARIST MOVEMENT

From Our Own Correspondent

THE International Campaign Against War and Militarism (Rassemblement International contre la Guerre et le Militarisme, or R.I.G.M.) is to hold its first congress from August 1 to 5 in Paris.

The aim of the R.I.G.M. is to create an international federation of organizations fighting for:

Moral and military disarmament; Political, economic, and social justice between nations as an essential condition of total peace; Immediate liberation of the 500 conscientious objectors at present in prison in different countries; and against:

Compulsory military service and every other form of militarism; Military, industrial, and social preparation for a totalitarian war.

On the complex question of civil

war the R.I.G.M. admits divergence of views among the members of the congress. But the congress itself only works for the above-mentioned five pacific ends, and only with non-violent means.

The All-World Gandhi Fellowship, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New History Society, War Resisters' International, Women's International League, and several other international and national organizations will participate in the congress, which intends to prepare the definite organization of an anti-militarist world federation.

Among the members of the Honorary Committee are Mahatma Gandhi, Aldous Huxley, Bertrand Russell, and Rabindranath Tagore.

The minimum subscription is 10s. for an association with a membership of less than 500 and £1 for larger organizations, and the address of the International Secretariat of the R.I.G.M. is 30 rue Joubert, Paris (9).

United States

PACIFISTS LET PRESIDENT KNOW THEIR STRENGTH



Pacifists tell him—is he telling the world?

EACH year the president of the United States is told how many war resisters there are in America, and where they can be secured if he is interested in examining them!

The list is sent to him by the War Resisters' League, which is the only absolutist and non-religious body in America devoting itself exclusively to opposing war. At present there are nearly 14,000 regularly enrolled members with as many more who have signed the declaration but have not formally aligned themselves with the League.

In over sixty cities of the country there are groups of ministers who have publicly declared that they will go to jail rather than support another war. These groups have all grown out of the movement of the War Resisters' League.

Far East

Christians Get Together in China & Japan

WHILE the governments of China and Japan oppose one another with ever-increasing arms, the Christian leaders in both countries are making plans to get together. The National Christian Council of China was invited to a joint conference by the Christians of Japan. The cordial reply of acceptance was also a return invitation reading:—

"We have the same desire for closer fellowship between the Christians of China and Japan. . . . We here want to extend to you and your leaders our most cordial invitation to come to China to hold a week's retreat. . . . It is indeed desirable that we should come together for quiet meditation and prayer, to find the ways and means to promote understanding between China and Japan, and to bring about the spiritual unity of both nations as Christians."—*Nofrontier News Service*.

Popular Front in the Philippines

A POPULAR Front movement is rapidly developing in the Philippines, "in opposition to the fascist trends of the Quezon Government."

All the opposition groups are ready to join. The Popular Front has adopted an anti-fascist and pro-labour programme, centering on the preservation of civil liberties.

To illustrate the Government's fascist tendency, it may be pointed out that no organ of the radical minorities is permitted to use the mails in the Philippines.

Recently, *Socialism Today*, a magazine published by the Philippines Friends of the Soviet Union, was barred from the mails because it is a "subversive publication."

Other radical and labour publications are also barred and their editors are frequently prosecuted.—*Nofrontier News Service*.

Spain

Iron Fetters Forged by War

From Our Special Correspondent

CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA.

THE prefect of a small Italian town (according to a story reprinted in the Valencia paper *Adelante*) has received a government circular instructing him to substitute wood for iron in all public gates and railings, as the government needs the metal.

He is still hesitating to execute the order, fearing that the people will demand bread or liberty in exchange for iron. And thus are the fetters forged on Moloch's chain-gang.

AID FOR REFUGEES

The bringing of nearly 4,000 children to England, though a considerable achievement, has helped only a fraction of the Spanish children who need assistance, points out the Save the Children Fund.

As already reported in PEACE NEWS, however, children's "colonies" have also been established in Eastern Spain, and it is suggested that local committees be set up as widely as possible in Britain, each of which could undertake to provide funds for a colony for, say, six months.

Each such colony would be under constant supervision by a representative of the Save the Children Fund in Spain. The address of the Fund is 20

Sweden

STATE AID FOR PEACE PROPAGANDA!

From Our Own Correspondent

ENGLISH peace workers would agree, I think, that many useful methods are to be learnt from the Swedes. There would be no harm in introducing—if one could—at any rate one feature of their system—a feature which involves the distribution of an annual subsidy varying in recent years from 15,000 to 32,000 Swedish kronor by the Government for "educational and propaganda work for peace."

In 1936-37 the subsidy was 20,000 kr., of which 10,000 went to the Information Bureau, 2,500 kr. to the Swedish League of Nations Association, the remainder being divided among the School Peace League and the pacifist organizations.

Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Sir Walford Davies, Laurence Housman, Professor C. E. M. Joad, Bertrand Russell, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby are among the eighteen well-known signatories to a memorial, organized by the Women's International League, calling on world opinion to urge withdrawal of foreign armed forces in Spain.

CASTLES IN THE AIR

An immediate investment with the St. Pancras Building Society is the stepping stone to a happy future. Four per cent. p.a. free of Income Tax is paid on the Society's £10 Preference Shares. In addition the investment can be realised in full on short notice.

Send postcard for prospectus

ST. PANCRAS BUILDING SOCIETY
3 WIGMORE PLACE, W.1

Headquarters' Notes and Comments

By MAX PLOWMAN

96 Regent Street, W.1.

WE took a day off last Saturday and spent it blowing many hundreds of bubbles—bubbles that floated in mass formation from Hendon over London, every bubble bearing the legend "April 26, Guernica—June 26, Hendon." A childish and futile occupation possibly; but not without its bright ideas for future propaganda. Our balloons were small tokens of the fact that we challenge the Air Ministry's capture of the air; and though the hero who will fly a peace-trailer is still to be found, the suggestion that bombing civilians is the same crime in every country found a place in the air. Is it provocative to hope that one of our messages over London sailed into the august chambers of the Air Ministry at Whitehall?

Then we went to see the crowds watching the R.A.F. Display and to be elated by the heroic sprinkling of our own people carrying that most effective poster of a woman and child which reminds us that these are "War's New Target." There were over two hundred of them; but two hundred in a crowd of 195,000 are only a sprinkling. The war-machine was being put through its paces, showing the multitude what the power of applied science can do. And the crowd looked on in wonder. Plainly most of them were experiencing what Nigel Spottiswoode aptly described as "the apotheosis of extraversion."

For the worship of power is the religion of today. Science has provided the power, and the most sensational form of power is the destructive. Here, then, was shown man's power of destruction at its greatest; and it was terrific, and wonderful, and awe-inspiring. The crowd was impressed, and doubtless went away hoping that when the £1,500,000,000 was duly spent, England would have bought enough power to be "safe." And any day, just across the sea, thousands of Germans and Italians and Russians are watching similar sights and hoping for the same thing.

Such pathetic folly is culpable in anyone old enough to remember the Great War, and worse than Pilate's is the culpability of those who have attempted to make the British Empire a total bulwark of security while they washed their hands of the economic insecurity of the rest of the world. If war comes it will be upon their heads; and in their heart of hearts those who have guided the destiny of this country during the last twenty years must know it. But last Saturday, as we watched the noble efforts of our own small band to bring home the truth about the worship of destructive power that was going on all around them, Shakespeare's lines came to mind:

*How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea
Whose action is no stronger than a flower?*

for there isn't a blade of grass growing that is not stronger than the whole war machine; and the pacifist is on the side of the blade of grass against it.

GROUP NOTES

By JOHN BARCLAY

WANTED immediately — £2,000! And if every one of the 570 groups gives us the powerful support we expect, then we can have it in three weeks. You will think this optimism run mad; but let me tell you what it is for and you will understand why I know I shall get it.

1. We want to put up **pictorial posters** on hoardings all over the country. A team of artists is waiting to do the work for nothing, and among them are some who have already made their name in this work.

2. **Pacifist films**, 16mm. non-flam, are being got ready and only need the money to produce them. Film shows can be used to attract large audiences and should be in the front of our programme. Details have been worked out and everything done to push the work on.

3. **Unlimited free literature** is needed to cope with the demand, a demand that is increasing week by week. New pamphlets are in the press and others are on the table, written but waiting for the cash.

4. A number of **area organizers** are needed to help in the formation of groups in all parts of the country.

All this activity is over and above that already being done. Will you please examine this carefully and decide on one, or all, of these methods:—

(a) As a group, raise a special effort fund (£4 per group equals £2,280).

(b) Call on non-active pacifists and explain what we are doing and hoping to do, and ask them to subscribe heavily (which means sacrifice heavily).

(c) Send me the names of anyone known to you who would be likely to respond to a special letter from this office. **If we want peace let's pay for it!**

During this last term the **Goldsmith's College**, London, group has grown to 68 and includes two lecturers; 48 copies of PEACE NEWS are being sold weekly and two public meetings have been held. The committee is planning ahead for next term and would like interested students—in any of the university colleges or London training colleges—to make themselves and the pacifist strength in their college known to Miss M. G. Clark or R. S. Malloni (Goldsmith's College, New Cross, S.E.14) before going down.

Durham miners, like their brethren in the Rhondda, are coming into the P.P.U. in large numbers. A new group has started at **Windlestone**, and has held its inaugural meeting. Mr. Henry Palmer, of the Middlesbrough group, spoke and great enthusiasm was shown.

New groups have been started at **Woolwich** and **Ely**, and another annual meeting took place last week—at **Wembley**. I have reports from twenty groups, but have no space. I will give a list of groups which send donations for the special £2,000 appeal—and if there isn't room we shall have to have a supplement! It's up to us all.

CONCERT TO AID BASQUE CHILDREN

The 4,000 Basque refugee children now in this country will benefit as the result of a concert which Mrs. Robert Mayer is arranging for the Save the Children Fund, on Monday afternoon, July 12, at Langford Place, St. John's Wood, London.

Lending Library at 96 Regent Street

By the Librarian, R. H. WARD

FOR some months now there has been a small lending library at 96 Regent Street.

The number of books slowly grows, and we already have at least one copy of all the most important books directly concerned with pacifism, together with others on kindred subjects. But the time has come when it seems necessary both to enlarge the library itself and to make it more widely known and more useful.

We know that deeds, rather than words, are the pacifists' concern, but it is important, all the same, that we should have access to the information and arguments offered by good writers, as well as the strengthening of our own views that comes from reading their books. For these reasons we feel that a library is useful and necessary to the movement.

We are ready, too, to answer, in so far as we are able, any questions about books or plays that groups or individuals like to send us. There are many services that the library might undertake.

For instance, it has been suggested by a correspondent to PEACE NEWS that groups which have given performances of plays and have no further use for their copies, should send them to the library for the use of other groups, which would thus avoid both the expense and the possible difficulty of obtaining them.

THE BORROWING FEES

Meanwhile, we have no funds for the library except what we receive from borrowing fees. These are:

A penny a week for the first two weeks and a halfpenny a day thereafter. (A borrower may hold three books at a time, but we have to ask him to pay any cost of postage.)

It will be understood that it takes some time to amass enough pennies to buy a new book. May we, therefore, appeal to all those who think a library an object worthy of support, either to send us money for the library fund (and the smallest gifts will be as gratefully received as the largest), or to go through their own bookshelves and, if they find there any books connected with pacifism or allied subjects that they can do without, to be so kind as to send them to us? Even if we already have a copy of a book sent, we shall be very glad of a duplicate, since the demand is growing, particularly for the best and most representative books on pacifism.

All contributions, whether of money or in kind, should be marked **Library**, and addressed to the P.P.U. at 96 Regent Street, W.1.

We hope to be able before very long to publish a catalogue for the use of anyone who cannot come to headquarters and has to order books through the post; and it may become possible also to establish a system of yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to the library. These things depend to a large extent on the library's growth, and on the amount that it is used.

Meanwhile, we should like to make the library, and any services it may comprise, as useful and as widely known as possible, and for this we must rely upon pacifists' cooperation.

UNDER THE OAK TREE

By DOROTHY PLOWMAN

(On behalf of the Basque Fund)

SUNDAY, June 20, was a day of mourning for the Basques; and repercussions of the fall of Bilbao were felt at Langham. On the previous day I had seen the children for the first time. I was struck by their quiet cheerfulness and busy-ness, and the smooth-running air of the whole community.

As we arrived we saw through the schoolroom windows rows of studious heads bent over books, while from the big playroom opposite we were peered at by dark eyes in small olive faces which broke quickly into smiles when we waved. Later we saw all the children in the garden; boys in a ring playing a version of "Broken Bottles" with a football; girls, chanting sing-song rhymes, doing intricate steps with skipping-ropes, as girls will all the world over. At 6 o'clock we saw them at supper, and we had to count twice to make sure there were 53 children in that quietly-murmuring room.

Unfortunately we arrived too late to see the great event of the day. This had been the holding of the school's first "Canteen," after the mid-day meal. "Canteen," as everyone knows, is post-war for "Tuckshop." And remembering those curious folk who threw money and sweets into the camp at Southampton and laughed to see the children "scramble" for them, I hope this news of a school canteen (where the children can buy those ha'penny and farthing-worths necessary to the heart of youth) will not bring me a deluge of letters deploping the fact that we have started our school on the self-respecting basis of weekly pocket-money, and other "luxuries." There were two pairs of knitting-needles at our canteen: they were snapped up at once; and the proudest people that afternoon, and the happiest, were two little girls who strolled about (wool held nonchalantly under arm in true professional style) knitting socks for their brothers.

The football game was in preparation for a party next day, when the school would be out of quarantine. Langham children have been almost oozing through the gates of The Oaks since the big char-a-banc arrived from Southampton a fortnight ago. When the Basque children are taken for walks village children follow at safe distance, bolder spirits swooping on bicycles round the walkers. Mr. Stirling, wisely seizing on a natural curiosity, parleyed with the bold ones, and being assured they wanted to "be friends," said if they brought him a list of their names they should be invited in to play. Since then it has snowed names, and every day the little crowd in the lane has been matched by another on the terrace, each waving cigarette cards at the other, waiting for Sunday.

What happened that Sunday, or whenever the Bilbao news was broken to the children, we do not yet know. A letter received last Friday gives the reason. "The whole week" (writes Miss Dobson) "has been upset by news from Bilbao, and though we have returned to calm, we have to go very slow. Mr. Darling took two boys up to the Embassy yesterday and we are in touch with them and the Basque Children's Committee. The children are behaving marvellously, and have confidence in us, but a letter in a black-edged envelope causes natural consternation, and at any moment we may have to break the news to one of them that their father or their mother is dead."

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Gas Masks to Stifle Panic

BUT NOT TO KEEP OUT GAS!

Why London Won't Be Safe

I CONSIDER that gas masks will prove a godsend, not that the enemy is more likely to use gas bombs than high-explosive and incendiary, but because they will give terror-stricken people something to do.

"In any case, once they are adjusted they will prevent those wearing them shrieking and moving freely, and if they half-suffocate their wearers, anyhow panic will be half-suffocated in its turn."

This striking passage from Maj.-Gen. J. F. C. Fuller's recent book, *Toward Armageddon*, adds weight to the growing certainty, expressed in Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier's words quoted in PEACE NEWS on June 5, that "air raid 'precautions' are part of a propagandist, mesmeric effort to make you die quietly."

Of course it would not do to mesmerize the "brass hats" into dying quietly, and for this reason it appears that the heads of fighting services will move from Whitehall to "secret mansions in the country" in the event of war. A newspaper which declared recently that plans to this end had been drawn up, added that the Government had come to the conclusion that "despite its air raid precaution scheme, and the steps that are to be taken to defend London by Territorial anti-aircraft units, it would be far too risky to expose the heads of the services to bomb raids in Whitehall."

It is worth recalling in this connexion that Sir Francis Fremantle, M.P., seemed to take the inefficacy of the Government's plans for granted when he declared, at a meeting of doctors some months ago, that "he thought there was a definite value in an official smokescreen for the public while further experiments were being carried out."

CIVIL SERVANTS PROTEST

Meanwhile, opposition to the method of recruiting members of Post Office staffs for anti-air raid training has been expressed by the Union of Post Office Workers. A circular inviting volunteers for training, issued some time ago, met with such a poor response that a notice has now been circulated calling upon members of the staffs to notify their superior officers if they do not wish to undertake training.

This form of semi-compulsion is being widely criticized; PEACE NEWS knows, however, of one Post Office department where many members of the staff are registering their refusal to undergo training.

Despite a recent announcement that 9,000,000 gas masks are now available, the Government is said to be "still in the dark" as to the proportion of the cost of local authorities' schemes which it will bear.

New Guns For Old

THE German (or Austrian) howitzer which for many years past has decorated the East Cliff at Ramsgate has been removed by the authorities and sold as scrap metal for £10.

Mr. Frank R. Hancock, who suggested in a letter to the *Thanet Advertiser* soon after the War that the howitzer should be scrapped, has now written to that paper again voicing the suspicion that the weapon he was then told was to deter the new generation has at last gone into new armaments, which may be used against the children of the men who fought in 1914. Finally he points out that the howitzer has served militarism first and last.

REALISM IN A POSTER

Use Your Talent for Pacifism

"A BILL-STICKER here," writes our Special Correspondent in Spain, "reached unexpected heights of realism today, when he displayed a rather striking poster showing a line of levelled rifles with fixed bayonets awaiting the order to fire from a commissar, whose uniformed arm is thrust out between the muzzles with the thumb extended downwards."

"The poster is intended to emphasize the heroic role played by the Communist Party in the battle-line; but the bill-sticker had not observed (or had he?) the legend of another announcement still visible beneath—'This will be your fate if fascism triumphs'!"

Can you design a poster or cartoon showing what pacifism means? If so, you should enter our competition for those whose talents enable them to express their pacifism pictorially.

It will be divided into two classes:—

(a) Cartoons.

(b) Posters.

Arthur Wragg will judge the results and for the best entry in each class a prize of 30s. will be given. But please note very carefully all the following conditions (it is incredible how many disqualified themselves in the last competition simply by disregarding plainly stated conditions):—

1. Cartoons to be of a size suitable for reproduction in PEACE NEWS (i.e. so that when reduced any detail would still be distinguishable).

2. Posters may contain lettering, illustrations, or both; but

(a) Lettering must be limited to a maximum of four words in addition to "Peace Pledge Union"; or, if "Peace Pledge Union" is not used, a maximum of six words.

(b) Illustrations must not be in more than three colours.

3. All entries to be sent to 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, marked "PEACE NEWS Art Competition."

4. To arrive not later than September 30.

5. Accompanied in every case by the form in the next column filled in with the competitor's name and address.

BANNED IN MANCHESTER BUT WELCOMED IN MANY MORE TOWNS

"THE decision to exclude from the libraries a weekly newspaper the aims of which are peace and reconciliation and the removal of the causes of war is open to grave misrepresentation, and is particularly unfortunate coming, as it does, at a time when the city is attaining an enviable reputation for its enlightened attitude. . . ."

This protest, by the secretary of Manchester Friends' Peace Committee, at the exclusion of PEACE NEWS from the city's libraries, appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* last week.

The ban on PEACE NEWS has been followed by a decision of the Manchester Education Committee not to authorize the institution of an annual "Peace Day" in the municipal schools—a suggestion which had been made by the Manchester Women's Cooperative Guild.

Meanwhile libraries in other towns and cities—as far away as New Zealand—continue to admit Britain's only weekly peace newspaper into their libraries. The latest additions to the

ever-growing list of these places, namely:—

AUCKLAND (New Zealand),
CAMBRIDGE,
NORTON (Malton, Yorkshire),
SOWERBY BRIDGE,
WELLINGTON (New Zealand)
(2) and
WOOLSTON (Southampton)

bring the total up to 163.

If PEACE NEWS is not in your public library write at once to the Librarian asking that it be placed there regularly, and if you need arguments and ideas to press the claim in the event of any demur write to PEACE NEWS, 59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11. We have special material. If it is in, let us know. Anyhow, see that your group does something!

Picture on page 11

Films and the Public

The National Council for the Prevention of War of America reports the use of the carrier *Ranger* for certain scenes in the film *Wings over Honolulu*, the latest bit of cooperation between the navy and Hollywood. And the public always pays twice for such films, once for the upkeep of the navy, and then for seeing the picture.

Gangster films have been banned in France. This ban has long been advocated by various groups; but action was only taken as a result of the increase of gang crimes in southern France where "tough guy" films were very popular.

Where's the Difference?

The Church Lads' Brigade consecrates all that is noblest and best in the military conception of the Christian life.

It is a life which demands obedience, discipline, self-sacrifice, endurance. There is all the difference in the world between militarism and the conception of the soldier as a type of Christian life and manhood. Christian life cannot be lived without these great qualities.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Moral Power Does Work

"There is no military sanction to compel Australia to fulfil her obligations to Britain," said Canon S. D. Morris at a meeting in Goldsmiths' College, London University, last week. "Violence is not provided for in this relationship," he continued.

"Similarly with nations—we shall only get unity when we assume good faith. Authority can come only from moral power, from justice. Pacifism, therefore, is essential—war, useless."

PEACE NEWS ART COMPETITION

Name.....

Address.....

In Aid of the P.P.U. Fund for the Basque Children A Concert

has been arranged by the Notting Hill Gate group, at
CONCORD HOUSE
23 PEMBROKE VILLAS, W.11
on Thursday, July 8th, at 8.30 p.m.

Prominent artists are most kindly giving their services, Mrs.

THELMA NIKLAUS

will talk about what is being done for the
BASQUE CHILDREN
at the P.P.U. centre at Langham

ADMISSION FREE

Concord House is 3 mins. walk from Notting Hill Gate tube station. Buses 27, 28, 31 and 46 pass the door.

Peace News

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but providing news,
information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace
July 3, 1937

EUROPE IN PERSPECTIVE

A PLANETARY view of Europe today would present a strange sight. Here are the people of one large piece of land with its adjacent islands, enjoying a fairly equable temperature, unparalleled civilized comfort and the common heritage of the Christian religion—a religion of peace, sacrifice, devotion to service and love for humanity—divided into large and small knots of fear, economic strife, and national animosity; perpetually watching each other with the eyes of suspicion, scheming to put each other in positions of danger or dismay; hectoring, threatening, and actually murdering one another in the names of honour, freedom, justice, and human dignity. Would they not present to the moon such a spectacle of hostility, disorder, and anxiety as that placid planet has probably never gazed upon before?

If such an observer were to ask how it all came about, possibly the truest answer would be: through infidelity. Many years ago European man heard and understood the meaning of the words, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." Those words were a challenge to his social consciousness, demanding of him a way of life firmly based upon appreciation of the needs of the other fellow, since the Christian European had also been told that he who loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, cannot love God whom he hath not seen. But having accepted the Christian ethic as basic to his civilization, the European built upon this foundation a huge temple to Mammon, pleading the while that the foundation of this temple was truly Christian. Now the whole structure threatens to collapse. Instead of a Europe living in unity of spirit in the bonds of peace, the whole continent rocks under the threat of murderous disruption, and the highest hope of many peace-desiring people is the organization of a terrorizing police-force to compel it to quiescence.

Is it revolutionary to believe that the people of Europe ought to be told quite plainly that they are all slaves and votaries of the great god Nationality, whose feet are of clay, whose head is of brass, and whose belly is filled with human sacrifice? Is it revolutionary to say that while they submit to the worship of this deity and permit themselves to be enslaved by its predatory hungers, peace can never dwell among them? If so, then we are revolutionary—revolutionary in the precise sense in which the Christian religion is revolutionary whenever it is the religion of Jesus Christ.

The opportunity of creating equitable economic conditions among the people of Europe, which the League of Nations missed at Versailles, every peace-desiring person in Europe must struggle to recreate today or, with the simple inevitability of cause and effect, Europe will crash into war again. If this is politics, then we are political.

MORE ABOUT THE AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS

THE question of the Air-Raid Precautions is so exceedingly important that I make no apology for returning to it. I am more than ever convinced that cooperation with the Government on this issue will increase the probability of war. And that is the acid test.

A discussion I had recently with persons who hold positions of responsibility in connexion with this issue, reminded me of 1914, and convinced me how easily the tragedies of those days could happen all over again today.

THE QUESTION OF COOPERATION

Against my contention that the organization it is proposed to set up to operate the "Precautions" might be used to facilitate the conversion of the State into a Fascist régime should a war situation arise, it was argued that that was all the more reason why representatives of Movements which were opposed to the Foreign and armaments policy of the Government should serve on the bodies which were to operate the "Precautions," so as to frustrate any such intention.

During the Great War the Government secured more support and the breaking down of more war opposition by providing opportunities for the play of that argument than by any other means. It is, in fact, the old argument of cooperating with the devil in order to keep him straight. But, of course, the devil invariably wins. Once this cooperation is given, disaster will follow disaster until all power of resistance is lost.

Leaving out of account the question of principle, the weakness of this argument is that while the Government is perfecting its A.R.P. organization, none of the 300,000 Wardens, together with the still larger numbers whom they will call in, will realize until too late that their organization is being used for sinister

INVITATION TO LLOYD GEORGE

THERE is only one way in which Mr. Lloyd George can regain his prestige as a politician; and nothing would please us more than to see him recover it. He will not do it by expressing his indignation at the more scandalous acts of the Fascist governments. We share his indignation, but are strangely unmoved by his expression of it. Neither will he do it by expressing critical admiration of Mr. Lansbury and Dr. Sheppard such as he offered to a Baptist audience last week. Pacifists have little use for the patronage which appropriates whatever virtue there may be in pacifism and at the same time reserves to itself a superior worldly wisdom. They recognize that to be the fashionable means of facing both ways, and Mr. Lloyd George must have a neck that aches from that exercise. No, Mr. Lloyd George will regain his prestige, and merit the forgiveness of every democrat in England, when he openly says that the Treaty of Versailles was the worst blunder and most craven-hearted act of cupidity ever entered into by a British politician. Mr. Lloyd George will appear as a notably honest premier when he says that Mussolini and Hitler are images of his own creation, and when he confesses that he is the man who won the war and, for the sake of personal popularity, lost the peace.

By

WILFRED WELLOCK

ends, while the Government will be on the look-out for the least signs of disaffection, with which it will swiftly and effectively deal.

THE "CIVIL" DEFENCE FORCE

Moreover, that stage of the process will be well prepared for by the normal operations of the organization. The organizing of a million or more people in air-raid defence means that they are being harnessed, lightly and loosely at first, but none the less effectively, to the War machine. For those Wardens are not expected to be idle. They are to devote time and attention to the actualities of defence, and once they and their co-workers get accustomed to these tasks, they will be, to all intents and purposes, an integral part of the defence forces of the country. Indeed their activities and responsibilities will tend to develop an expectation of war and a feeling of unity with the Government and the whole war machine, which will weaken if not wholly destroy any tendency there might otherwise have been to resist the Government in case of a declaration of War. Especially will this be so, seeing that in every war every Government involved swears that it is fighting in self-defence and for all manner of just and sacred causes. Thus, however indefensible a war might be, the people connected with the auxiliary defence organization, which is what the A.R.P. would be, would find it extremely difficult to back out, and only those of very great courage would attempt to do so.

UNDERCUTTING WAR-RESISTANCE

We thus see how, by means of these Air-Raid Precautions, the Government may achieve what took years to accomplish on the occasion of the Great War, that is, the power to drive strong wedges into every organization that is likely to offer resistance should a war crisis arise. Many of us remember the devices which the Government used on the occasion of the last war to divide the ranks of Labour, win over the Church, &c.; how subtly it used the Derby recruiting scheme, played off the single men against the married men as a means of securing conscription, and afterwards, "in the interest of justice and fairplay," roped in the married men too. The Government hopes to drive in those wedges now by drawing into the coils of the military machine these Wardens and their co-workers, many of whom are representatives of Peace, Labour, and other Movements which, on the occasion of an outbreak of war, might be inclined to decide against the Government.

I therefore hold that the dangers of participating in the Government's Air-Raid Precautions cannot be over-estimated.

THE EASY WAY TO WAR

Perhaps the greatest of those dangers is that, for such reasons as I have given, they will make a declaration of war all the more easy, whereas the road to war should be made the most difficult of all roads.

What tragic irony, that preparation against an evil should make the coming of that evil all the more easy!

Meanwhile the ruins of Guernica cry out in vain that there is no defence against the terrors of air warfare.

NEWSNOTES

The Road to War :: Learn the Lesson Now! :: The King's Reply to Military Displays

by CEDIPUS

THE Spanish rebels' gains in the Basque country are more than a mere incident in a civil war.

Interested parties, getting bolder as success begins to crown their efforts, have indicated to us that the present phase in the war in the North of Spain is but the last preparation for the real drama. Further hints seem to confirm the fears of many publicists that the whole business is but a stage—perhaps the beginning of the last stage—in the death struggle between communism and fascism.

With no loyal sections of Spain anywhere else to distract them, the fascists of three countries can make a concerted drive to finish the job of painting yet another country black, and then—what? France? Czechoslovakia? Or will this be deemed the opportune moment to find, in the ghastly course of provocation and counter provocation, some pretext for an open attack on the communist idol, Russia, or her possessions, which will lead to open conflict between Left and Right everywhere?

OR, on the other hand, will the Left itself, feeling that its poor chances will but get poorer the farther fascism spreads, put the match to the powder magazine?

Pacifists must ask again, as they have done in relation to a repetition of 1914-18 when it has threatened, if it is necessary to go through this or whatever other process events may be tending toward to learn the futility of the war method. For that is the real lesson, for the peace makers, of the Spanish war. **It is not a question of whether communism or fascism is to triumph, but whether the welfare of mankind is to be vainly sought by force (from whatever point of view) or through the cooperation of mankind itself.**

Such cooperation might well make use of parts of the programmes of both sides. But from their methods peace can never come.

INSPECTIONS, whether of men or their works, are part of the routine of a king's life. Yet an inordinate amount of fuss has been made of the royal review of ex-Service men in Hyde Park on Sunday.

True, it was a company of unusual magnitude. But it is not only that fact that has been made the excuse for so much publicity. Undoubtedly it was yet another opportunity of reviving sentiments attached to war.

Its success, especially in view of the unprecedented success of other displays of a like nature in recent months, is a challenge to pacifists. Yet they cannot do better than meet it by taking to heart the words of the King himself on the same occasion when he appealed for "the spirit of unselfishness and sympathy" and an effort to convince the world (England included) of the futility of even a successful war.

The encouraging thing about the Hendon Air Pageant by the way—another military display whose record attendance is an indication of the effects of the military campaign—was that for practically the first time there was something like an effective show of protest. Here is further proof that concurrently with the discouraging growth of militarism there is encouragement to be found in the growth, notably through the Peace Pledge Union, of pacifism.

(Concluded on page 11, column 4)

A Weekly Commentary

By J. Middleton Murry

PACIFISM AND PROPERTY

IN a way, I think it is a bad thing to argue about Pacifism very much. The negative is clear enough. If the nations—England—we—you and I—do not stop this demented race for "security," there will be nothing to secure but a shambles and a desert. That, I think, can be made clear to any man today. Those who refuse to listen, know in their hearts that they are refusing. If they were to listen, suddenly everything would become too difficult for them. They would have to think "revolutionary" thoughts; they would have to plunge into the unknown: and God alone knows where it would end. Much better, it seems, not to think, but to plod blinkered along the old familiar road, not to set up to be different from one's neighbour. That the road is not really the old and familiar one, that the blinkered plodding is not plodding at all, but a wild stampede—that cannot be admitted. That is another of those horrible "revolutionary" thoughts.

Besides, it doesn't *feel* like that. Things are, to the normal sense, much the same as they have always been. The problems are the same old problems: how to pay the butcher, the baker, to buy the children a new pair of boots, to scrape up enough for that week by the sea. That is life, that is experience, for every man jack of us who has to keep a family. The kind of thing that is never in the newspapers, because there is too much of it outside them. The newspapers are for something different. Who would buy them if they weren't? They are for the things that "happen." In life, things don't "happen." Life just goes on. Over there in that awful Fascist Germany, and in that queer Russia, just life—butcher, baker, boots. The newspapers make it all different—one everlasting "happening."

£1,500,000,000 on armaments. That's a "happening." What does it boil down to? Sixpence on the income-tax for those who have to pay it; and for those who don't, a better chance of boots for the kids, and a week by the sea. "But prices?" Well, they're going up. But aren't they always going up, or down? That's what prices do. "But don't you see: the world is rushing to disaster?" The world? What's that? I'm plodding along, and it's none too easy to do that.

"But you want peace?" Of course I do. Who doesn't? But I want the butcher, the baker, and the boots—or the missus does. And, damn it all, we can't go on letting those Germans do just what they like. Sooner or later, we'll have to give them a lesson. Perhaps we ought to have done it long ago.

"But we did." Of course, so we did. Well, I don't know. It beats me, the same as everybody else.

And beyond that, it's not simple. Not just a matter of signing your name. You are so totally enmeshed in this vast mechanical process that a signature won't take you out of it, or a thousand of them. If you think it will, it means that the process has swallowed you up, body and soul.

Yet, if you begin really to think, where do you end? The social structure that makes for war, makes also for nearly all the things which you regard as indispensable to living. It is surprising how many people still count them-

selves Pacifists, who mean by it no more than that they would like to have all they have, and enjoy all that they enjoy, without the disturbance, the danger, and the mental discomfort of war. War is to them a horrible business, and they see no reason why it should not be stopped. It is a strange and hideous excrescence upon an otherwise comely world, and they propose that it should be cut off, painlessly, as it were under an anaesthetic.

This simple solution amounts to the familiar request that people should be reasonable. The request might be reasonable, if this were a reasonable world. But it happens to be a world in which most people consider it to be highly unreasonable that anyone should claim, on ground of need, or mere inclination, to participate in another person's property. Property is reasonable, for many pacifist minds, but war is not. Yet, if they set themselves to it, they would find it hard to discover what security for property there is except the menace of violence to those who do not respect it. If property is reasonable, war is also; and, what is more relevant, if property is to remain sacrosanct, war will remain inevitable. The trouble is that when we try to define what is reasonable property, we seem to be forced back into a primitive and almost atomic order of society, in which a man is engaged in a naked struggle with nature. Then we may fairly say that all that he wins from nature, or creates by her aid, is his natural and reasonable property. But such a criterion has appallingly little relevance to the abstract machine-society in which we live. It may come to have relevance again, if the world goes on as it is going now.

The modern anthropologists tell us that in a primitive society men were not, as we used to imagine them, armed to the teeth against one another: on the contrary, they were pacific. If that be so, it may serve as a parable, and a prophecy. If we want peace, we shall have to achieve some new basic simplicity of living. If we want privilege, if we want more than our poorest neighbour, then, whether we are conscious of it or not, whether we call ourselves Pacifists or not, our unconscious social being is making for war. And it is the height, or the depth, of self-delusion, to imagine that there is some way of contracting out of the devastation wrought by one's unconscious social being.

The Pacifist is a terrible revolutionary. Probably it is a good thing that he should not know quite how much of a revolutionary he is. The Communist is a very pale pink indeed compared to him. And that is one of the reasons why, now that the novelty is wearing off, Communist Russia appears to be a good deal less than Paradise. It is very revolutionary in some ways. Probably no country in history—not even France under the Convention—has killed so many generals and field-m Marshals in a day *pour encourager les autres*.

Meanwhile, the Pacifist had best be content with the wise word of Cromwell: "A man never goes so far as when he does not know where he is going." And yet, he had better have some idea, or he may find himself saying pathetically, that he didn't know that Pacifism meant that. It is sure to mean that—and a good deal more.

R. M. Holbrow asks for

IDEAS FOR BROADCASTING

THERE have been several admirable series of radio talks in which representatives from various foreign countries have expressed their candid opinions of England and the English and described everyday life in their own lands.

Mr. David Peat, of Ditchling, Sussex, writes that he would like to hear further broadcasts on these lines and he makes the very pertinent suggestion that foreign radio authorities should be asked to grant facilities for British speakers to deliver talks of a similar nature.

This correspondent also suggests a series of talks entitled: "Why Not Forgiveness?" to be given by ex-soldiers of all nationalities.

He writes: "Just as in the individual life an act of sincere forgiveness releases constructive forces, so the nations, if they could find the means of expressing it, might be helped towards the whole for which we are striving, by forgiveness."

TELL THE WORLD

Here is another idea for which I am indebted to Mr. Peat. I quote his letter again:

"Why not try to get Paris, Berlin, Rome, or Moscow to allow the P.P.U. to tell their listeners what is being done in this country by the peace movement? It could be stipulated that there would be no attempt to suggest that similar work should be done in these countries."

I confess I am doubtful of the success of such overtures as far as the three dictatorships are concerned, but there would be no harm in trying. After all, Herr Hitler did consent to see Mr. Lansbury.

If pacifists are anxious to speak to the peoples of the world, so are fascists. These lose no opportunity of using the microphones of other countries for their own purposes while at the same time carrying on extensive international radio propaganda from their own stations.

GERMAN REPORTS

From the reports of one who has listened to some of these programmes I quote the following typical specimen from Germany, a comment on

Recent Publications

THE RIGHT DIAGNOSIS—BUT THE WRONG REMEDY

THE ROAD TO WAR. Gollancz. 3s. 6d.

Reviewed by Canon S. D. Morris

THIS analysis of the foreign policy of the "National" Government has been prepared by a small group of experts which included two of the three who wrote a previous account of this same policy from 1931 to 1935 under the title of *Inquest on Peace*.

The aim of the book is to continue that study of the nature, causes, and consequences of the admittedly great influence which this country exerts on world affairs to show not only what has happened during the past two years but why it has happened.

A consideration of the background of our foreign policy leads the authors to the conclusion that because the "National" Government was a coalition of capitalist parties for the purpose of maintaining the existing social order, it is trying to pursue contradictory and irreconcilable aims.

Whenever that clash becomes obvious every other interest has to give way to the dominant claims of imperialism.

It is that fact which the writers claim has governed our policy in the Far East, and in relation to Italy, Spain, and Germany, with the net

the anti-Mosley riots in London:—

"It has now been definitely established that the people who took part in the East End rioting against Mosley's fascists were all communists, imported from the provinces and Scotland for this purpose. The real inhabitants of the East End have demonstrated that they are in favour of fascism, because they realize that it is the only true answer to their problems."

This brief extract gives some indication of the mentality of the people whose cooperation we are to seek in order that we may present the pacifist case!

Many thanks, Mr. Peat, for writing. I should be interested to hear from other readers with ideas for broadcasting.

result that the collective system has been destroyed, British prestige lowered, aggression encouraged, and a major war brought nearer.

Up to that point pacifists would probably be in agreement with authors who have supported their conclusion with a mass of well-documented evidence. As such the book is an extremely useful review of the major events which have led up to the present world situation and a warning of the inevitable consequence of allowing the present policy to go unchanged.

But pacifists will not agree with the final conclusion, namely, that the way to peace lies in a replacement of the present government by a resolutely Left government. To them, to see peace in terms of strengthening the military power behind the League by a system of so-called pooled self-defence, which seems but thinly to disguise a new balance of power, is to refuse the full implications of the facts which the book elucidates.

The solution proposed may be as much the road to war as the policy condemned—albeit war under a different name.

It is true that there can be no permanent peace without political and economic justice, and that a fundamental change in the present economic order of society is involved, but to substitute an appeal to class interests for the appeal to national interests, and to see the defence of democracy against fascism in terms of war is not the way to preserve democracy or to secure peace.

The pacifists believe that they have a better way.

A WAR DIARY

THE WINDING ROAD UNFOLDS. T. S. Hope. Putnam. 7s. 6d.

THIS book is based on a diary kept by the author while fighting on the Ypres Salient in 1917. Though written as fiction, it is obviously autobiographical: a narrative which leaves one aghast at man's inhumanity to man.

For this is the true stuff of war: we are spared nothing. The "Winding Road Unfolds" before the young Scots private: within a few days he admits that no one would go on with the war if there were an honourable escape.

Trenches are shelled out of existence, men are split into two, blinded and gassed; sentries are court-martialled for falling asleep after weeks without rest; horses are torn to pieces on barbed wire. The only good feature is the unselfish comradeship; the only hopes, a "Blighty" wound, or a respite in a Calais brothel.

This is a sincere, vivid, and most disturbing book. If there are any who still think of war as noble, let them read this record of carnage. It is more likely to convert them than any pacifist pamphlet.

F.N.H.

Drama Notes

by JOHN ATHEY

TWO evening performances of *The Bridge*, by Cecile Adair, were recently presented by the Arts Theatre Club.

This play centres round a British scientist who retires to the Tyrolean mountains with his daughter to pursue his research into poison gases. His experiments prove successful and he invents a new gas that kills instantaneously and without warning of its presence.

A party of British tourists are involved in a car smash and come to his hut for shelter and rest. One of the party finds the cylinder of gas with fatal results to them all.

PACIFIST ELEMENT

There is a charming love theme in the play between the daughter of the scientist and an Austrian student who is assisting him.

The student provides the pacifist element and objects to the idea of making gas to kill human beings, desiring the world to live at peace and not continually to be seeking more fiendish methods of destroying itself.

The author has also portrayed some interesting ideas of the after-life, when the tourists are shown after they have been killed.

Although the dialogue runs rather thinly in places, the interest is maintained until the fall of the final curtain.

I thought the young married couple of the tourist party were cruelly interrupted in their reminiscences of their dead daughter by unnecessary humour on the part of Uncle Fred, although in other portions of the play he served his part very well in relieving the tension of the heavy drama.

Eric Messiter gave a very life-like characterization of the scientist, and Rosalind Moore as his daughter, and Frank R. Mann as her Austrian lover, were very sincere in their love scenes.

SINCERELY WRITTEN

The tourist party were admirably played both during and after life by Daphne Heard and Harold Anstruther as the husband and wife, John Kevan as the young happy-go-lucky member, whose drunkenness leads to the disaster with the gas, and John Deverell as the ever-humorous Uncle Fred. Ethel Glendinning and Ann Twigg were also faithful to their minor roles.

Apart from one or two pauses being rather too long, the play was excellently produced by Douglas Quayle.

This is a play which should certainly be presented again, as it has been sincerely written by a woman with the courage of her convictions to portray a view of death unseen on the stage since *The Immortal Garden* stirred the hearts of theatregoers.

Italian newspapermen who staged a whistling and hooting brawl in the League of Nations Assembly when Haile Selassie appeared there after the conquest of his country by Mussolini's legions have been awarded the Cavara prize which in the last three years has been given to Italian Journalists for extraordinary service.

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What A JUNIOR BRANCH OF THE P.P.U. could do

by
O. J. COX

THE Peace Pledge Union is increasing rapidly. But hitherto it has given comparatively little thought to the pacifist of tomorrow. But it is essential that he should be considered, and that his love of adventure should find its outlet in a healthy desire for construction.

It is he who would, in event of war, be eligible for conscription, and it is he who would manufacture munitions, and who would be taught to hate his enemies and make the most for himself out of his friends. These are the reasons for the existence of the Junior Branch of the P.P.U.

Organized on lines similar to those of the main movement, it aims at increasing the number of pacifist groups in schools, and in this way to stimulate thought on pacifism there. The attitude of the branch towards the youth peace movements already in existence is in essence one of cooperation, for there is nothing so undesirable as any idea of an unhealthy competition.

NO PLEDGE NECESSARY

Of course, a group of the Junior Branch could exist within another group, and vice versa. As the signing of a pledge by a young person is liable to give parents or teachers a bad impression of the P.P.U., and as impetuosity in signing must be avoided at all costs, it is not essential that members of the branch should sign the pledge. There is no definite age limit, nor is there any definite annual subscription;

Peace Exhibitions

SHOW THE FACTS AT A GLANCE

A NEW exhibition dealing with the colonial question will be showing for the first time during Manchester's peace week, which opens tomorrow.

The exhibition, whose object is to bring home to the public facts and information rather than to recommend any particular method of dealing with the international question, has been prepared by the Council of Action, and consists of diagrams and charts illustrating the size and extent of the colonial and mandated territories, and extent of their trade with the British Empire and foreign countries.

Some charts also illustrate the proportion of white population to native populations in colonial areas. Further diagrams give details in graphic form of the source of war materials, to which Dr. Goebbels recently referred. This exhibit occupies six panels of four feet square, the actual diagrams being on a standard sized card of sixteen inches by eleven inches.

By this means the exhibit is very easily arranged to suit various types of exhibition and halls.

Demand for another Council of Action exhibit which has been shown at a number of peace weeks and shows what useful work can be done with the money now spent on war, has been so great that a second exhibit of a similar kind is being prepared.

Forum For Youth

these are left to the discretion of the individual and the group leader. Obviously, the immediate task of the branch is to get groups going.

But it is not young people alone who can help to accomplish that task. Admittedly, the call to action is primarily to them, but there are many parents and school teachers who could do valuable work as members of the P.P.U. by interesting their children and pupils in the Junior Branch.

Anyone who feels he or she might be able to form a group, or who desires further information about the branch should get in touch with the writer at 28 Gloucester Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

Howell Ritson, of the Carlisle P.P.U. group, which is taking steps to organize activity on the part of young people, asks

"Does not the P.P.U. need some sort of 'Cadet Branch'—whatever name you like—to mobilize these future members?"

"MASS OBSERVATION" IN ACTION

Public opinion is perhaps the most vital factor to be considered in national or international affairs. But how much do we, the public, know of the material which builds public opinion?

"Mass Observation" has undertaken the task of collating information on this matter, and its methods were applied to a study of coronation day. Three control systems were employed: reports by regular observers, replies to a distributed questionnaire, and reports by twelve observers who mixed with the street crowds during the 24 hours of May 12.

A selection of these reports is shortly to be published in book form. From the data some interesting inferences are drawn:—

The occasion awakened war memories in song and story. The enthusiasm was emotional rather than reasoning.

Although the celebrations were nation-wide, local celebrations were parochial and exclusive in character, and often bore no reference to the ceremony. In fact, in one Scottish town the coronation was not even mentioned!

The accuracy of the conclusions drawn rests upon the number of observers engaged. Anyone willing to participate in this interesting experiment should write to C. Madge, 6 Grotes Buildings, London, S.E.3.

"Yet rearmament, while it has given us an opportunity, has in a sense accentuated the danger, and if we do not find some means of ending the armament race the mere accumulation will lead to war. It is our task more than any other Power's in Europe to find the middle way."—Sir Edward Grigg.

PEACEMAKING IN PALESTINE

3. Our Responsibility

HOW are we to bring peace to Palestine? It does not seem possible to find a political solution that will satisfy both parties, or indeed to find one that will be absolutely fair to both.

We have to study the report of the Royal Commission with open minds and with all the understanding that is possible for us and support those things in it which seem to us right—but this is not enough. **The foundations of peace lie deeper than politics and they must be truly laid.**

The first steps may well be those suggested in a letter to *The Times* by the Principal of St. George's College at Jerusalem. He thinks that all three parties concerned, British, Arab, and Jew should frankly admit their responsibility for the situation and say that it is for the British, as the most experienced political power and as a Christian nation to take the lead.

He tells us that "almost all Arabs and a very large number of Jews have lost all trust in British honesty." Our short experience in Palestine made this fact painfully clear to us.

"What everyone knows but no one will admit," writes Mr. Thornton-Duesbury, "is that in the stress of the Great War we made two sets of promises and that these promises are mutually inconsistent, at least as interpreted by those to whom they were made."

This does not mean that Arabs and Jews are without responsibility for the present state of affairs, but our own responsibility is fundamental and we are the dominant power. An honest admission of our own fault might well change the whole situation and create a new atmosphere.

This is not an easy thing to ask of a great Power and it would be something new in history—but it is a demand that true lovers of our country should make. It could be followed by a period of the most devoted service to the Holy Land that it is possible for one country to give another and by a stirring call to all parties in Palestine to see their problems in the light of the world's needs, and to unite in some great constructive policy.

MAKING FRIENDS

The Peace Army is concerned at present with the immediate forms of personal service that might be offered. We feel that a definite challenge has come to us from some of the villages in Upper Galilee.

While we were there we saw Arabs come into the Jewish colonies and watched Arab and Jewish children playing together. Our Jewish friends told us of their attempts to make friends with their Arab neighbours and to be of service to them.

They felt that British help would make all the difference to these efforts, but they had not met with encouragement from British people.

They begged us to send our workers to the Arab villages to offer the people service in the name of peace and also to keep in touch with them and help them in their work.

"They will kill us again," said the pioneer woman, who was talking to me. "Poor things, they are told lies about us. They will kill our people

again; but never mind: we shall go on with our work."

The papers have recently told us of tragic murders in that part of Galilee, but happier news has come to us as well. Some Arab villagers went to a Jewish colony to wish the people there a happy Passover; a joint feast was held by Jews and Arabs because some trouble between them had been settled in a friendly way; and the people we met there tell us that their hopes are maturing.

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

They ask if we can send even one or two English women to stand beside them and help with this work.

We are now looking for suitable volunteers, for backing, and for funds.

Our original worker is prepared to return again in the autumn and we know of other possibilities. We want to make as wide an appeal as possible so that the people who are sent should go as the representatives of a large number of peace-lovers from this country.

I am convinced that a field of service could also be found for young men, especially for those who have a gift for working among boys and who could influence students.

YOU CAN HELP!

It is important that workers should be sent out from the British peace movement, but much can also be done at home. We need to care more and to understand better.

The Peace Army will gladly give advice about literature, and a lantern lecture on the Palestinian Mandate, with slides and typescript, will be available in the autumn.

It is a good plan to get Jewish and Arab speakers to societies.

The Arabs especially feel that it is difficult to get their point of view heard in this country and every attempt to understand both sides is of real value.

The Palestine Information Centre, Room 101, 72 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, and the Central Jewish Lecture Committee, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1, have proved very helpful in providing speakers.

(Although the report of the Royal Commission will not be published till near the end of this month, it is understood to have recommended partition among Arabs and Jews.)

Heroism in Peace Too

"We who read our history books," said the Vicar of Newark (Canon A. Parkinson) at an open-air service in Newark on the British Youth Peace Assembly's second National Youth Peace Day, "have been thrilled over and over again at the heroism which has been displayed in the cause of war. You who stand before me could tell stories known to you of the heroism of the British Army, and so on."

"But my point is, that if youth marches forward in this great enterprise of peace, there is to be for you the same opportunity of showing your heroism."

"I call you, the youth of today, to let your heroism match the heroism of which this country has been proud in the days of war."



Innocence and Arms

J. MIDDLETON MURRY, in his excellent Weekly Commentary—in the issue of June 12—shows in what the new warfare differs from the old.

But he says in one passage: "The horrid innovation of modern warfare" aims "to destroy or paralyze the unarmed population . . . to massacre the innocents."

Opposing the **unarmed** population, as innocent, to the **armed** people means that the **armed** people would be not innocent. But this distinction is not correct, because "unarmed" and "innocent" are not correlative notions.

Again, "armed" and "innocent" don't exclude one another. From the point of view of war everybody who is made to take part in the war and had not knowingly contributed to preparing it is innocent. It is the technique of militarism that the most powerful transpose the burden of it to the most weak. From the point of view of social position, youth is the most weak; consequently, youth is the first to be made use of in warfare.

It is also obvious that in the same way the greater part of the older combatants are just as innocent as the children, women, and unarmed men.

On the other hand, there are among the unarmed population those who, although keeping out of military service, have done and do all they can to support the militarization of the nation, militaristic education, compulsory military training, preparations for war, and the fostering of war psychology. An armament manufacturer aged 80, though unarmed, is not to be called innocent, while a soldier forced from the schoolroom to the field of battle is innocent.

It is the pacifist's duty to see clearly, to employ reasoned and precise terms. Thus, we should correctly say: **War is a massacre of the innocent combatants and civilians.**

NANAY BELA.

Debrecen, Hungary.

FRANCO'S THANKS

Words fail me to describe the horror I experienced when I heard it announced over the wireless that, after the fall of Bilbao, General Franco attended a thanksgiving service.

What a mockery of Christianity!

Can there possibly be a greater sin against the Fatherhood of God than that this man who has inflicted such terrible suffering on innocent women and children should attend God's House to give thanks?

Is it possible that the Pope (as a representative of God) can give a blessing to such a service? If this is so, it is time we found another name for this religion and we ceased to make a mockery of Christianity.

(Miss) S. HUGHES.

87 Avondale Square,
London, S.E.1.

READERS' PAGE

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

PACIFIST POLITICAL PARTY

Not the Right Time :: Labour "Endeavouring to Cope" :: Questionnaire

I SHOULD like, as a pacifist who does not entirely agree with the Rev. Ingli James, to put forward one or two points.

Since hearing the case for a Pacifist Political Party put forward by him at the Birmingham Convention, I am very much in sympathy with it, but do not feel that the present is the right time to bring another political party into the field of politics.

Pacifism must, of course, by its very nature apply to all political questions, whether they deal with home or foreign policy, but in the present deplorable state of "party politics" I am afraid that our cause would suffer rather than gain.

This also means making most of the elections four corner fights, and so if the candidate was elected it would not be by a real majority.

However, until some change comes along in the electoral system, this cannot be avoided, and I should like to suggest that if we wish to get a pacifist representative in Parliament, why not put forward an Independent candidate?

C. RAYMOND WYATT.

103 Weymoor Road,
Harborne,
Birmingham, 17.

I HOPE that there will be no attempt to set up a separate pacifist political party.

The causes of modern wars (whatever the past may teach) are economic; the necessities of the capitalist system are the fundamental causes. To remove the causes, therefore, something besides pure pacifism is necessary, that is, an understanding of the economic problems of the world and the will to solve them. Pacifism by itself does not meet these requirements, although they are implicit in the pacifist's ideas.

I suggest, therefore, that pacifists should belong to the political party which (with all its faults, to which I am not blind) is endeavouring to cope with these economic problems. I refer, of course, to the Labour Party.

The setting up of a pacifist political party in which, inevitably, there will be disagreement on economic questions will be to dissipate the energies of progressive people and postpone a general advance. By all means advocate pacifism, but some other approach to the public—which I should call socialism—is also necessary.

G. A. HILL.

120 Halley Road,
Forest Gate, E.7.

WHILE agreeing with your correspondent, Mr. Tucker, that it would not be wise for the Peace Pledge Union to affiliate to any political party, I do not think that this should rule out political action altogether.

I feel sure that a standard questionnaire, such as that of the Woman's International League quoted in your last issue, could be circulated to all candidates at the next general election.

In the event of a particular candidate's giving a favourable answer the local P.P.U. branches could then co-operate with him in framing the issue of a peace circular bearing his name, and commending him to all lovers of peace.

To put forward a new pacifist party as some readers suggest would be futile and probably disastrous. Vitality important as the peace question is, one would be loth to vote for someone who was only qualified to vote on this one particular issue.

T. L. BARBER.

The University Union,
Burlington Street,
Manchester.

MEN AND MACHINES

Most of what J. Middleton Murry wrote of "The Man in the Machine" is very true.

One of the reasons for the glamour of the R.A.F., however, is that the young man attracted is as naively ignorant of other forms of activity as are most writers on sociological subjects.

If young men could be taught by writing men that the technique of almost any modern business or of almost any modern machine is much more involved and interesting than the comparatively simple workings of an aeroplane, they might seek greater thrills in some constructive work.

It seems to me that our pacifist writers could do much good by investigating the alternatives there are in this country in useful business, even better paid than the R.A.F., and equally "independent, carefree and manly." They might then write about them as glowingly as they do about the mediocre skill required in the army or navy.

Many a pacifist in this country is engaged in some not quite "futile effort in salesmanship on commission" that requires skill and technique of the highest type. Such men would enjoy—possibly some of them do enjoy—driving an aeroplane as a hobby, but would consider it a degradation of their skill as well as of their character to use it to destroy others.

E. SYMES BOND.

"Bincombe," Thrapston,
Kettering.

NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT

The people of Birmingham will not be deceived by Wilfred Wellock's letter re the No More War Movement.

We are giving evidence of vigorous health in well-attended open-air meetings; the police are taking down our speeches in full because we are having such effect on public opinion. We are distributing free literature and we are addressing cooperative guilds, labour parties, and religious bodies as formerly.

The No More War Movement is still alive here, and also, I believe, in several other towns. Its members are also members of the P.P.U., and, far from being rivals of that organization, are both working inside it and also cooperating with it on all possible occasions.

We are keeping our movement alive because our pledge enables us to work through channels which the P.P.U., because of its more limited pledge, is unable to make such use of.

SYDNEY GEORGE CONBEER,

General Secretary, Birmingham
Central Branch, No More War
Movement.

113 Summerfield Crescent,
Birmingham, 16.

WAR WORK REFUSAL

I am not at all clear what John Barclay means when he writes "The challenge we are throwing down to the Government is that every individual has the right to refuse war work on conscientious grounds as a pacifist."

Surely this is his right and duty, and there is no challenge about it. Isn't it rather the **consequences** of that refusal we are asked to challenge?

This seems to me the wrong method. We must be prepared to take the consequences of our refusal. Economic necessity must not force the true

BIRTH RATE

Sir Kingsley Wood wants to know why the mothers of today have about half the number of children that their grandmothers had.

I imagine it is hardly necessary to say why those who married soon after the War had small families. They were suffering acutely physically, mentally, and financially (and indeed still are) as a result of the War.

And what about the younger mothers today? They are in an even worse plight. **Their war to end war isn't behind them, but apparently just in front of them, and they are constantly being reminded that their only hope of peace lies in the effective rearmament of Great Britain and in their willingness to fight, if need be, in a just cause.** If they find it rather less risky to invest in a baby Austin than in a baby son, whose fault is it?

We used to say "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Perhaps it does still. On a banner carried by some young people in a big peace rally held in Hyde Park recently I read the words "Youth wants to be married, not buried." I wish the Minister of Health could have seen that. It has always been my belief that women will largely determine this question of peace or war. Now is their chance to make their voice heard above the roar of guns.

WINIFRED CUMMINGS.

21 Holland Road,
Kensington, W.14.

pacifist to violate his conscience. It is our duty as an organization to help in every way possible our members who suffer because of their pacifist convictions.

A fund should be formed for such a purpose as in the No Conscription Fellowship during the War.

REGINALD ATKINS.

56 Kingsley Road,
King's Norton,
Birmingham.

UNDER BIG BEN

by



Reginald Sorensen
M.P.

THE principal act in last week's drama was played on the Friday.

A certain number of days before the summer adjournment are allocated to the Opposition parties, and the Liberals, having secured that Friday, moved the nominal reduction of £100 on the Foreign Office Estimates in order to discuss in particular the Spanish situation.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Party leader, opened the debate on general foreign affairs and then devoted the concluding portion of his time to Spain. For the rest of the day this issue held the stage with Lloyd George, Attlee, Chamberlain, Lansbury and Eden as the other "stars."

The burden of the first two was that non-intervention had become a cruel farce and that if the insurgents could receive arms and men from Italy and Germany, then the Spanish Government should be allowed to purchase arms according to its legal right, and further, that the authority and power of the League of Nations should be invoked to end the tragic situation.

Lansbury cut across the main drift of the debate with an appeal to Great Britain to give a lead to the solution of international economic problems by offering "to become sharers of the world instead of controllers of the world."

Chamberlain, speaking very deliberately but without notes, was ambiguously discreet with a phrase or two obviously directed to Hitler. Cautiously reminding Germany that the alleged attack on the *Leipzig* might, in fact, not have taken place, he went on to express sympathetic understanding of the indignation felt by the German Government in view of the previous fatalities on the *Deutschland*.

It was only in response to an interjection that he added his sympathy for those who had also suffered in the retaliatory bombardment of Almeria! And, he added: "Once this chain begins it goes on, first on one side and then on the other." (Pacifists will note this admission.)

Eden held fast to non-intervention and warned the House not only of the dire possibilities of the alternative but also urged that in fact the alternative would not actually assist the Spanish Government.

LANSBURY, in the course of his remarks, disturbed certain Labour members by congratulating the Foreign Secretary on his success in keeping Britain out of war.

The frowns of these M.P.s at this did not mean, of course, that they favoured a war policy, but they feared this might be taken as gratitude to Eden for pursuing a policy that simply

High Wycombe's Peace Week

A SPECIAL service on the Rye, High Wycombe, at 8 tomorrow week, will mark the commencement of a peace week which has been arranged by some fifteen organizations in High Wycombe.

Meetings for women at which there will be tea, a speaker, and entertainment, will be held in Oakley Hall at 3 p.m. on Tuesday (July 13), Wednesday, and Thursday, while the same hall will be the scene of public meetings at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Two plays, *The Road of Poplars* and *The Man Who Came Back*, will be produced in the Gymnasium, High Wycombe Technical Institute, at 8 p.m. on Saturday, and the week will conclude on the following Monday with a meeting at the Town Hall at 8 p.m. at which the speakers will be Lady Parmoor, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mr. Victor H. Finney.

WOOLWICH ALSO

The Peace Pledge Union and local peace council are cooperating in a peace week in Woolwich and district which begins tomorrow (Sunday), and opens with a meeting in the Town Hall at 8 p.m., at which the speakers will be Nigel Spottiswoode, the Rev. W. T. Phillips, H. S. Corran (of the Cambridge Scientists' Anti-War Group), and Professor C. E. M. Joad. The Mayor of Woolwich will be in the chair.

On Tuesday at 8 p.m. there will be a film show in Christ Church Hall, Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, featuring *War is Hell*, and addresses by Joseph Reeves (L.C.C.), and the Rev. S. W. Smith. The chairman of Charlton P.P.U. group, J. Stevens, will occupy the chair.

Other arrangements include:—Peace festival in Progress Hall, Eltham, at 8 p.m. on Monday;

Youth Rally in St. Mark's Hall, Plumstead Common, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday;

Procession leaving White Hart Lane, Plumstead, at 7.45 p.m. on Thursday, for Beresford Square, Woolwich;

Film show in Woolwich Old Town Hall at 8 p.m. on Friday;

Gala night in Cooperative Institute, Woolwich, on Saturday (July 11).

On the Sunday the week will conclude with an interdenominational church meeting in Central Hall, Plumstead High Street, at 8 p.m.

postponed war by sanctioning injustice meanwhile.

It is, indeed, interesting to reflect whether one should express appreciation if it is liable to be interpreted in a manner not intended. A nice point, this, in politics, ethics, and casuistry, and applicable in many other cases.

ONE case in point was the speech made some months ago by a pacifist peer in the House of Lords.

The speech, though directed against military sanctions being associated with the League of Nations, was nevertheless hailed in some quarters as an endorsement of the *Daily Express* policy of isolation.

"Everyone wants peace" is a frequent assertion. That may be true—but "everyone" doesn't want the same kind of peace!

'NO ENTRY'



Members of the Peace Pledge Union in Manchester are ensuring that the "banned paper" is on sale outside libraries, even if it is not on show inside. (See story on page 5.)

SPAIN

Peace Council Calls for League Action

A decision to urge affiliated societies and all appropriate organizations throughout the country to secure public support for the demand that action dealing with the Spanish situation should be taken through the League, was taken at the annual meeting of the National Peace Council on Thursday of last week.

"In view of the extremely grave situation and the serious threat to general peace" consequent on German and Italian withdrawal from the naval control scheme, the Council declared it "to be more than ever essential that the situation be made the effective concern of the League."

Among the suggested lines of action were:—

1. Summoning of an extraordinary meeting of League Assembly;
2. Use of League influence to secure withdrawal of foreign forces from Spain, and cessation of bombardment of open towns;
3. An indication by the British Government that in no circumstances would it condone retaliatory action taken by Germany and Italy in respect of proved or alleged attacks.

Remind Statesmen of Pacifist Pledges!

(Continued from page 1)

Spain, alone in a world of economic nationalism, should accept an impossible situation merely to placate a country which held out threats of violence as the alternative. In other words, the economic causes of war are complex and interacting.

For instance, if Germany were able to get still more ore—her increased purchases from Spain in 1935 were apparently not enough—Britain would be adversely affected. Her uneasiness has, in fact, already been expressed at the additional exports to Germany since the war began.

The only way to remove these causes, therefore, is by some means—whether an actual conference, at this stage, or no—which deals with the world problem as a whole. Here is further proof of the need for some practical steps in preparation for an international discussion of the means of organizing the exploitation of the earth's resources for the benefit of all its peoples.

NEWSNOTES—

(Concluded from page 7)

FROM the Congress Working Committee's meeting on Monday there will doubtless come a shock for those who have seen in the silence of India's nationalist leaders a good omen for the ending of the constitutional deadlock.

Even if it were decided to try co-operation once more (in this case to take office) the Congress leaders must surely make it clear once again that lasting peace demands more than "patent sincerity" "within the limits of the Act," to recall two phrases used by *The Times* in connexion with the Viceroy's latest conciliation effort.

Three-quarters of the message to India which constituted that effort laboured the "constitutional thesis," which, in essence, the message was admitted to be. The main points were: 1, "The option for Ministers to resign or Governors to dismiss must remain unfettered"; 2, "There can be no random interference in day-to-day administration"; 3, Servants of the Crown will most cordially collaborate.

All this, however, as Indian opinion has been quick to point out, "only reiterated the constitutional position, and . . . no specific concession has been made to the Congress demand." So that the fourth main point in the Viceroy's message—"recognition of the Congress case"—cannot go very deep.

For the one thing Britain and her representatives will not recognize in any practical sense is that, however elastic this new bond of empire may be, it remains a bond—in the sense of domination.

THE official reply to protests against bombing on the North-West Frontier, contained in a White Paper issued last week by the India Office, consists essentially in the plea that bombing avoids a big loss of life. In so far as they base their peace efforts on the idea that the main thing is to prevent killing that will satisfy many people.

But pacifists are not primarily concerned to keep body and soul together. Better even that they be parted than that the condition of the body be such that it is a prison in which the soul is under something worse than penal servitude for life.

There are several objections to bombing people—whether on the North-West Frontier or anywhere else—apart from its liability to kill. These range from the plain fact, pointed out by the Congress President (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) in a recent letter to the *News Chronicle*, that bombing has not put an end to the trouble to the fundamental objection to the whole war method that it takes no thought—whether it kills or not—for the general welfare of everyone, but concerns itself only with seeking the ends of the most powerful.

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RESPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL is the guiding motive of education at Sherwood School, Burgh Heath Road, Epsom. Junior House, 3-9 years. Senior House, 9-18 years. Vacancies in September for two boarders.

WE BUILD for peace—may we send a prospectus?—Felcourt School, East Grinstead.

HEALTH TREATMENT

MISS J. D. WALLINGTON, health practitioner, osteopath, bonesetter, treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods; particularly successful with nerve and digestive cases. Consultations by appointment. 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1 (near Victoria Station). Victoria 0131. Residential telephone, Weald (Kent) 53.

HOLIDAYS

CYCLE ABROAD WITH I.T.T. Holiday tours in Bavaria, Black Forest, Brittany, Thuringia and Norway under experienced voluntary direction at bare cost. Limited mixed parties.—Stamp for programme to 6 Bainbrigge Road, Leeds, 6. Eighth season.

ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES

ALBUMS, SCROLLS, &c., from 1 guinea to 100 guineas. Battley Brothers Ltd., Printers and Publishers, The Queensgate Press, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

LITERARY

SHORT ANTI-WAR POEMS and Verse wanted. Submit MSS. with S.A.E. for return to: Publisher, 1 Lyme Street, London, N.W.1. No publishing fee.

MEETINGS

"SI VIS PACEM PARA PACEM"
"LIBERTY AND FRATERNITY"
"ACTA NON VERBA"

Addresses given on above subjects Sundays, 11 a.m., Lindsey Hall, Notting Hill Gate. All welcome.

SITUATIONS

Vacant

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, about 22, for office in London. Typing (also shorthand) an asset. Box D.35, PEACE NEWS, 59 Waterfall Road, N.11.

WANTED URGENTLY. Capable helper, light household duties, cooking, &c. during a year's enforced rest of mother (accident). Vegetarian preferred. Comfortable home but only small remuneration possible. Fletcher, Photographer, 59 Bushmore Road, Hall Green, Birmingham. Phone, SPR 2233.

Wanted

SPANISH, FRENCH; Cambridge graduate, 26, schoolmaster, member P.P.U., seeks post, scholastic, secretarial, or otherwise. Burton, Cotlake, Trull Road, Taunton.

TYPEWRITING

THE SOUTH LONDON TYPEWRITING BUREAU (Mabel L. Eyles), 51 Ruskin Walk, Herne Hill, S.E.24. Telephone Brixton 2863. Duplicating, typewriting, private shorthand lessons, speed practice, &c. Prices on application.

WHERE TO STAY

BOURNEMOUTH: AVON ROYAL Hotel, East Cliff. Hot and cold water, bedrooms, central heating. Modern, from three guineas. Write Bertram Hull for brochure. Phone 3142.

COTSWOLDS. In the "Valley of Peace." Food Reform (vegetarian) Guest House. Old world charm: log fires: house car: 2½ guineas (except August). Manager an ex-"C.O." "Fortune's Well," Sheepscombe, near Stroud, Gloucester.

DERBYSHIRE HILLS.—Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.)

DELIGHTFUL 16th CENTURY FARMHOUSE in Sussex is open as a guest-house to those desiring restful and health-giving holidays. Suitable for conferences or retreats. Profits are used to provide holidays for London slum-dwellers.

Write to Mrs. J. A. Corke, Micklepage Farm, Nuthurst, near Horsham, Sussex.

NEW FOREST.—Comfortable Guest House in beautiful surroundings. Tennis, riding, swimming available. Vegetarians welcome.—Leonard, Godshill, Fordingbridge, Hants.

SUNNY SUSSEX. Vacancies for a few guests at Privett Cottage, Cowbeech, near Hailsham. Large garden. Delightful country with wild flowers and songbirds. Terms 2 guineas. B. and F. Warner.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

July

3 (Sat.) 3 p.m. "WindyrIDGE," 163 Chelsea Road, Nether Edge, **SHEFFIELD**; garden party, admission 4d.; P.P.U.

3, 4, and 5 (Sat.—Mon.) Dringhoe Grange, **SKIPSEA**; peace camp; particulars from G. H. Dixon, Dringhoe Grange, Skipsea, Driffield; P.P.U. and Peace Army.

4 (Sun.) 3 p.m. Y.M.C.A., **BRIDLINGTON**; Mrs. Joyce Pollard on "Practical Peacemaking in Palestine"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Royal Picture House, Square Street, **RAMSBOTTOM**; meeting to be addressed by Canon S. D. Morris; Ramsbottom Christian Pacifists.

8.15 p.m. Recreation Ground, **GATLEY**; open-air meeting; Rev. Leslie E. Cooke and A. Joseph Brayshaw on "Will Pacifism Work?" and William J. Lyon on "Christianity and War"; P.P.U.

8.15 p.m. Mayfair Cinema, **BESSES**, Lancashire; public meeting to be addressed by Canon S. D. Morris, Mrs. Dora Taylor, and Roland Casasola; Prestwich and Whitefield Peace Week.

4—11 (Sun.—Sun.) **MANCHESTER**; peace week arranged by local peace council.

WOOLWICH and district peace week; P.P.U. and Woolwich Peace Council. (See page 11.)

5 (Mon.) 8.30 p.m. Church Room, **SHERINGHAM**; John Barclay on "Pacifism"; P.P.U.

6 (Tues.) 7.30 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street, **DERBY**; Dr. E. Leighton Yates on "Anti-Air Raid Precautions"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. King's Weigh House, club entrance, Thomas Street, **LONDON, W.1**; London group leaders' meeting; P.P.U.

7 (Wed.) 7.45 p.m. Bank House, **NEW SOUTHGATE**; John Barclay on "Group Activity"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Wild Court, **KINGSWAY**, London, W.C.2; open-air meeting arranged by Methodist Peace Fellowship.

8 (Thurs.) 1.10—2 p.m. 13 Pater-noster Row, **LONDON, E.C.4**; Henry E. Palmer at lunch-hour meeting; City P.P.U. group.

8 p.m. Market Place, **LEICESTER**; open-air meeting; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Archway Central Hall, Archway Road, **HIGHGATE**;

Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, Canon S. D. Morris, Rev. B. R. H. Spaul, and Mr. E. A. Way at public meeting; P.P.U.

8.30 p.m. Concord House, 23 Pembroke Villas, **NOTTING HILL GATE**, London; concert in aid of P.P.U. fund for Basque children; talk by Mrs. Thelma Niklaus; P.P.U., Notting Hill Gate group.

11—19 (Sun.—Mon.) **HIGH WYCOMBE**; peace week arranged by local organizations. (See p. 11).

Sheffield's Activity

Volunteers for Peace Pledge Union poster parades, leaflet distributors, and PEACE NEWS sellers are needed in Sheffield. It is hoped to hold the first parade today, finishing up at the garden party (see "Diary" above).

Names should be given to Wilfred Secker, 11 Longley Avenue, Sheffield, 5.

Peace Week's Success

Tyneside's recent peace week, which culminated with a mass demonstration on the Town Moor attended by some 5,000 people, is looked upon as having been a real success.

Receipts from donations and literature sales have come within easy distance of meeting expenses, despite an almost complete boycott by the local Press. A peace shop was arranged and staffed jointly by members of the Council of Action and League of Nations Union, most of the exhibits being provided by the Council.

WOMEN AGAINST WAR

A Women's Study Fortnight has just started in Paris under the auspices of the Women's World Committee against War and Fascism. A very wide range of subjects is covered in the syllabus, and delegates from organizations and individuals will be welcomed at any of the sessions.

Particulars can be obtained from Hilda Vernon, 39 Farnival Street, London, E.C.4.

Newark sympathizers are to "adopt" six Spanish children. The following groups are sponsoring the scheme: North End Methodists (three children); Young Methodists; Balderston Junior Methodists, and Peace Pledge Union.

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